

troops, much better shots than the National Guard.
General Pearson would like to pit his Massachusetts riflemen against the regulars, "the shooting season opens in the spring," and "would be delighted to pick any six companies by lot from the First Corps Cadets, Sixth Infantry or Coast Artillery Corps" to try conclusions with any six companies in the army.
Nothing counts more on the modern battlefield than sharpshooting, except artillery curtain fire. The regulars are untrained, we are sure, and would like to tackle General Pearson's hope-fuls. The more competition among American riflemen the better. Will not General LEONARD WOOD please use his influence with the War Department to arrange a match? Perhaps the New York Guard would like to enter, but we observe that General PEARSON allows it only 643 expert marksmen in an enlisted total of 14-743, which is shocking if true.

England's New Spirit.
The so-called army scandal in England would be a tempest in a teapot at any other time than this. Society women have meddled in war office affairs before on a larger scale than the transfer of a colonel, but England just now is sensitive, and properly so, about team work in the army to win the war. Merit must be recognized and "pull" is barred. As to petticoat influence, it is odious to Englishmen as never before. If England is to do her part well in the winning of the war, it must be as a democracy. That is what the making of Sir WILLIAM ROBERTSON Chief of Staff means; that is what the elevation of a plain man like LLOYD GEORGE to the Premiership implies. England expects every man each day to do his duty so long as the war lasts, and every woman too.
Such a report as the court of inquiry has made in England upon the intriguing of an attractive society woman to reward a favorite officer and punish another who had excited her resentment would have been impossible before the war. In fact, the court of inquiry would never have been ordered. How veterans of the army and navy who have known to their detriment that kissing went by favor must rub their brows in bewilderment over the censure of Lieutenant-General Sir JOHN COWANS and the reprimand of Viscount FRENCH, commanding the home forces.
There will be general regret that KITCHENER did not live long enough to see himself vindicated—KITCHENER who had stoutly fought the influences condemned by the court, only to fall and be marooned in the Mediterranean. No man had been more unpopular with the petticoat brigade in the days before the war, when the appeal of a woman of high station was more potent than honorable mention by a commanding officer.
It is a new England when an injustice to a young volunteer, a sergeant promoted to lieutenant, starts the wheels of investigation in the House of Commons. It is a new England when aristocratic connections count for nothing and when officers of the high command are hidden to attend strictly to their military business. Those who see beneath the surface of the affair will realize how wholehearted and united the British people are in their resolution to contribute the resources of a great democracy to the cause of victory.

What Causes Snaggle Tooth?
An extended, painstaking and laborious search of the expressions of those recently denounced by the Hon. FRANK CLARK of Florida as tellers of "absolute, bald, unsupported, snaggle-toothed and unqualified" falsehoods reveals the interesting fact that they fall wholly to understand why they are believed to be snaggle-toothed. An understanding requires a knowledge of the point of view of those whose teeth are unsaggle; that viewpoint realized and tenaciously kept in mind serves as a lamp.
Those who condemn opponents of pork as snaggle-toothed honestly believe that opposition is an expression of the feeling you have for the plate after partaking of its contents. We hope this is plain, but an illustration may aid.
The esteemed Banner of Ocala, Florida, said on December 30 of the Federal buildings in New York and other large Northern cities:
"In grandeur and architectural beauty they put to the blush Solomon's Temple and the palaces of the CARS. These magnificent structures costing millions merely for their sculptural figures and other ornamentations carry with them no taint of 'pork'!"
Now observe: In the view of the Banner a feast, an overindulgence in porcine sculptural figures, has produced in these parts a grouchily condition known in Florida always, to a dotting world now, as snaggle tooth.
It is unfortunate that followers of the Banner cannot be convinced that however deeply the New York Post Office Building shadows the ornamentations of CESAR'S palaces it nevertheless is used for the conduct of important Federal business; that the snaggle-toothed are not mentally dyspeptic; they object to paying taxes for Solomon's temples in villages wherein no important and very little of any other kind of Federal business is transacted.

Massachusetts Challenges the Army.
Adjutant-General PEARSON of the Massachusetts National Guard has a chip on his shoulder, and he wants the regular army to know it. In marksmanship he believes that his volunteer soldiers excel. He does not bar Uncle Sam's first line troops. According to a table published by him, 1,937 of the total enlisted strength, 5,946, of the Massachusetts Guard are in the expert class, 908 are sharpshooters and 1,741 marksmen, so that 73.44 per cent. have qualified. Here are the figures he gives for the regular army: Total enlisted strength, 95,765; expert, 2,180; sharpshooters, 8,230; marksmen, 12,428; per cent. qualified, 22.70.
The regulars will protest against the comparison thus emphasized by General PEARSON, and he admits that the "qualification course" laid down for them is more difficult. On the other hand, says he, "the regulars have twenty-four hours for 305 days in the year in which to qualify, and the militiamen have practically only six weeks of the summer months." While the regulars do not spend all or even most of their time at the butts, they should be, as first line

Señor CARRANZA condemns the work of his commissioners at New London and Atlantic City, Mr. Wilson seems disposed to do exactly what the old obstructionist wants done, that is, to withdraw General PEARSON's expedition without any conditions. The President really has no alternative. Not only is the occupation costing \$14,000,000 a month, but General PEARSON's position is bad strategically, according to army officers. If VILLA were to gain the upper hand in northern Mexico there would be nothing for the Americans to do but fall back on the border.
Judged by what it was sent into Mexico to do the expedition has been a failure; and a costly one. Mr. Wilson's diplomatic attempts to bring it back without loss of prestige have also been a failure—and the joint commission has cost something too. As to the general situation in Mexico, it is worse than before. VILLA's "bandits" are now numbered by the thousands, and he is contesting the control of Chihuahua and other northern States with CARRANZA. There can no longer be illusion about the cooperation of the Constitutionalists to protect the border. It can be made secure only by American troops.

A Gentleman From Texas.
The Hon. JAMES L. SLAYDEN of San Antonio has represented a part of Texas in the House long enough to know what his constituents will stand for, but he seems to be riding rashly to a fall in his attitude providing for Federal payment in part for public education in the States.
Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri wanted the bill (S. 703) to provide that this latest proposed pension to States be "equitably distributed in all parts and sections of the State." Mr. SLAYDEN thought this would be spreading the pork grease rather thin. Texas, for instance, has 250 counties. The gentleman spoke in a manner which aroused the suspicion of the gentleman from Missouri, who spoke sharply: "Does not the gentleman think it ought to be distributed over the whole State?"
Then SLAYDEN of Texas gave to RUSSELL of Missouri this astounding answer:
"Frankly I think it [the proposed appropriation of money] ought to be kept in the Federal Treasury."

No wonder that the beautiful glass paneled ceiling of the House was seen to lift, the marble walls to waver, old members to pinch themselves to make certain that they did not dream the amazing words, and two gentlemen from Florida, as they glared at the gentleman from Texas, ejaculated the epithet: "Robber!"
Ninety-five deans of medical schools have endorsed universal military training, declaring that it would be "of great benefit to the health, development and proficiency of the youth of this land in both peace and war." Our pacifist friends will soon assure us that round shoulders, cramped lungs and weak bodies are the sure signs of the highest civilization and patriotism.

Spies hem Wilson in—Newspaper headline.
Let them be caught and punished; and let the Administration adopt measures for its protection based on existing conditions and not on the blind theories of international love and brotherhood.
In the enforcement of the ordinance which bars aliens from the city's employment we are likely to meet the same difficulty which led to the repeal of the law requiring that only citizens should be hired to labor on public works. That the requirement is obviously proper that the city shall not be conducted by persons obligated to a foreign State or nation that it would seem inherently a governmental right to declare qualifications," as the Appellate Division has said in upholding the ordinance, is true, but the services of aliens are needed and wanted. Its enforcement will prove embarrassing. It is asserted that a large proportion of the nurses in public and private establishments in the city are aliens; in fact, that Canadian women dominate the calling. If they are to be excluded from the public buildings, their places must be filled, and how this is to be done is a practical, not a legal, problem.

The Unsigned Protocol.
The protocol drawn by the American and Mexican members of the joint commission may have been published to prove to the American people that Señor CARRANZA was utterly unreasonable because he refused to accept it. But his characteristics were well known before. The commissioners whom he appointed had no authority at all, as their credentials read at New London showed. He could topple over the structure of negotiations they built up like a house of cards, and he has done it.
The First Chief even interfered with the discussions at the conference table. His representatives, as well as Mr. LANE and his associates, began to talk about loans, taxation, railroads, education and other things, but the First Chief called a halt, only PEARSON's withdrawal and protection of the border must be considered, he insisted. Now the protocol is given out, and we know that the old gentleman had his way. Once more he has outmaneuvered Mr. Wilson, and nothing is accomplished.
The joint commission sat for three months under agreeable conditions for the Mexicans, with intermissions that added to the comfort and dignity of the conference. These three months of labor have brought forth merely an agreement for the withdrawal of the American troops from Mexican soil, which the First Chief refuses to sign. His reasons can only be conjectured. He might have found fault with the option given General PEARSON to use the Mexican Northwestern Railroad for the transportation of his men to the border, or possibly with Article II, which allows the American commander to determine "the manner in which the withdrawal shall be effected, so as to insure the safety of the territory affected by the withdrawal."

Why Are the Teachers Unpaid?
To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The police and firemen have the vote; they have received their December checks. The greater number of school teachers have not the vote; they have not received their checks and will not do so until January 1. And people are wondering why suffrage is gaining so rapidly among the working classes.
K. L. EGGERTS.
New York, January 6.

New Suggestion for Pork.
Knicker—Has Jones a new idea?
Bocker—Yes, why not give each town an Administration Explanation Building?
A Last Chance.
He really didn't care so much.
For wrong or right.
So Uncle Sam proclaimed himself.
Too proud to fight.
Great Britain underbids on shells.
Another quack.
Which shows that Uncle Sam becomes too proud to work.
The writing now is on the wall.
Hammy screwed.
But there is hope unless he proves too proud to read.
McLANSBROUGH WILSON.
New York, January 6.

ST. WINIFRED'S WELL.
The despatches telling that St. Winifred's well, in Holywell, Flintshire, Wales, has gone "drying" from time immemorial, but legend is more specific as to the date of its origin. Winifred, or Winefrida as she is known in the Roman Catholic Church, or Guenevere as she was called until the conquest of Wales, was born about 600 A. D. Her uncle, St. Beuno, built a monastery in Flintshire, where the girl lived with her father, Thevit, a Cambrian magnate.
Caradoc, son of a neighboring prince, tried to carry off Winifred. She fled toward her uncle's church, but the wicked youth caught her on the slope above the site of the present well and with his sword cut off her head. The head rolled down the incline and where it rested there gushed the spring. St. Beuno left the altar, returned the head to the body and covered them with his cloak. Winifred was as well as ever, except for a thin white circle around her neck. Presently Caradoc fell dead where he stood insolently leaning upon his sword, and it was the popular belief in Wales that the earth opened and swallowed him.
The well, you see, is a well, and St. Beuno, standing on this, made the promise that "whosoever on that spot should thrice ask for a benefit from God in the name of St. Winifred would obtain the grace he asked if he was for the good of his fellow men." This has been the custom in Britain, no Eborac, whose manuscript is in the British Museum, and from another script supposed to have been written by Robert, prior of Shrewsbury. The well has been regarded by pious persons as another Lourdes.

MR. LANSING'S PART.
Behind Him Is the Responsible Author of State Documents.
To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Why blame Mr. Lansing? He is not at fault, simply carrying out the instructions of his chief in papers that he writes.
Why should the American people be kept in the dark regarding what is going on in Europe? They are told not to criticize the President because he "must have knowledge regarding the situation not possessed by the people."
Why should this be the case? Is the President greater than the American Congress or people?
We were told in the case of Mexico not to criticize the President because he had inside information regarding existing conditions, and when the truth came out we found that conditions were worse than anybody anticipated and that the President did not have information not possessed by the public.
Regarding the European situation, why should not Congress be immediately informed regarding conditions? Then we might get the benefit of concentrated wisdom rather than the amazing antics of a Chief Executive muddling along much to the detriment of American interests across the water.
Again I say, Mr. Lansing is not at fault. He is simply a superman in the line of "inside information." Plans, is not allowed to have ideas, and when he issues a document it is O. K'd by the President, therefore all statements made over the name of Robert Lansing are the product of President Wilson.
Believe this is only simple justice to the gentleman who occupies the office of Secretary of State.
EDWIN WARREN.
BOSTON, MASS., JANUARY 6.

The Only Answer to a Natural and Pertinent Inquiry.
To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The President of the United States in a public address makes this remarkable utterance in substance:
"With the origin and source of this conflict we are not concerned."
This "conflict" referred to the great war, a prominent feature of its "frankness" was the deportation, torture and massacre of Armenians by the Turks, a crime preventable by the German Emperor, a crime for which the Sultan is directly responsible and for which he has never disavowed responsibility.
On his last birthday this sublime Pontentate received expressions of congratulation and esteem from the President of the American people.
The President of the United States asks of the belligerent nations what the war is all about, and remarks that they seem to be fighting for similar purposes and that it makes him as President nervous.
He adds that he is indifferent as to how the row ends, but suggests the propriety of his being informed as to what each party to the dispute expects to gain, so that he may be governed accordingly.
Some of the warring nations entertain doubts of the sincerity of the proposal of the President of the United States.
Query: Why?
Answer: Because.
H. W. J.
New York, January 6.

WHAT DEFEATED HUGHES.
Related Testimony as to the Effect of Colonel Roosevelt's Activity.
To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: You no doubt realize by this time that Mr. Wilson's election was caused by the participation of Mr. Roosevelt, and if the German vote had not been split and if the greater part of it given to Wilson on account of the "Colonel," President Wilson would not have been elected for the next four years.
Rears like Colonel Roosevelt's latest statement prove that the Germans were right, because undoubtedly Colonel Roosevelt would have had an important part in the defeat of Mr. Hughes. If you take the trouble to ask the thinking German sympathizers you will find that this vote went in the greatest proportion to Mr. Wilson.
Do not ask the German newspapers, because they do not know, but ask one hundred of the voters who have either neutral feelings or sympathy for Germany and you will find what elected Mr. Wilson.
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CLARK ON PORK.
The Florida Representative Defends His Distribution of Funds.
To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: My attention has just been called to an article appearing in The Sun of December 31 last, under a Washington date line, headed "Pork Chasers Now Fearful of Defeat." Your correspondent is sadly out of the way when he states that those who favor the passage of the omnibus public building bill at this session of Congress are "fearful of defeat." There will be no defeat; the bill will pass and become a law without material amendment.
I have not the time at this moment to reply to your many misstatements regarding this bill, but desire to call your attention to one phase of it which The Sun and other metropolitan journals are constantly making. It is charged by you and all the rest that the bill is a "pork bill" and that the small towns in the South are getting the bulk of it. I desire to say that the State of Illinois alone gets nearly as much in this public building bill as eleven Southern States get. The States of Illinois, New York and Massachusetts get about \$3,000,000 more than the eleven Southern States taken together with the flimsy borders of Missouri, Oklahoma, Kentucky, West Virginia and Maryland get.
When the bill comes up for consideration in the House it is my purpose to make a speech in which I shall meet with the cold facts every objection which has been raised to it. I am sure that I can satisfy any fair mind that the bill ought to become a law. I am a little fearful, however, that no amount of facts will satisfy you or those engaged with you in this propaganda against the public building bill.
Your correspondent in the article referred to states that the Representative Clark and Sparkman were both put out of the running in the primaries. This is a misrepresentation pure and simple and your correspondent could have known the truth if he had only taken a moment to investigate. The fact is that I was renominated and reelected and Clark and Sparkman were not. The Sixth Congress, and as a member will be on the job in the interest of the masses of the people of the United States. FRANK CLARK, Chairman.
WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 6.

DILUTE THE DRINK.
Would Graduated Internal Taxation Solve the Liquor Problem?
To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Is not a solution of the liquor problem suggested by the story of a Western retailer of alcoholic products whose place of business was raided by a mob in the early days of prohibition movement? After his stock had been poured into the gutter he remarked, seated on one of his empty barrels: "If they had left me alone I would in a little time longer have made my whiskies as weak as the drinks they favor."
He had by degrees watered the whiskey and was becoming practically innocuous.
Let the internal revenue tax on distilled and fermented spirits be graduated by doubling the rate for each per cent. of alcoholic increase in the product from the lowest percentage, one per cent. or less, to the highest. Such a system of taxation would do away with the prohibitive rate on all the stronger intoxicants. It would at the same time lead to a decided reduction in the alcoholic content of fermented liquors.
In England at a time when all classes were what we would now call "heavy drinkers" and when the lower orders were degraded by the sin habit, Horace Smith wrote "The Upan in Marybone Lane," in which he likened a resort they frequented to the poison tree of Java, ending with this suggestive couplet:
Let gin fetch per bottle the price of
And how down the Upan in Marybone Lane.
If, as seems to be the growing opinion, the saloon is the real tree of evil, the poison would be eliminated from the body by a graduated tax of the kind suggested.
I am not a believer in prohibition. I say to a man who is approaching old age as St. Paul said to Timothy: "Be no longer a drinker of water, but use a little wine for thy stomach's sake and for thy often infirmities." I take one drink a day—a very little whiskey in a full glass of ginger ale or sarsaparilla. The doctors now tell us to dilute all intoxicants in like manner, the very thing that would be reached by a tax that in a manner would force brewers and distillers to decrease to the limit the percentage of alcohol in their output.
New York, January 6. J. A. H.

A NOTEWORTHY MEAL.
Five Kernels of Corn at the Centennial Pilgrim Dinner.
To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: "J. O. S." asks, "What was the most noteworthy meal in the history of the Pilgrims?" Following from "Plymouth and the Pilgrims," by Joseph Barnard, D. D., will be worthy of notice and space:
At the centennial celebration of the Pilgrims' landing, which was observed December 22, 1920, at Plymouth, the new Congress escorted by the Standish Guards under the command of Captain Weston.
The dinner was served on the long rows of tables richly laden with the luxuries of the sea and land five kernels of parched corn were observed on every plate. They attracted attention.
Some smiled as they passed along at what they regarded as an odd conceit. Others, however, were struck with the Yankee character and with their fondness for significant notions knew that these silent symbols were eloquent with some deep meaning. At the moment they perceived in a moment their design and their beautiful appropriateness to the occasion, gazed at them with a throbbing heart and with fearful eyes. These kernels of that affecting incident when, in 1623, the colony were reduced to a point of corn, which, when divided among the settlers, gave each five grains each.
Those five grains of corn on each plate were full of the farina of thought and feeling. Some ate them with greater interest than the others. They were carefully carried them away as mementoes of that occasion and of the important event which was commemorated. It would not be surprising if some of those identical kernels are still sacredly treasured.
The above beautiful commemoration is repeated at the dinners given by the descendants of the Mayflower Pilgrims of 1620.
J. H. MCCHERRY.
OCEANPORT, N. J., JANUARY 6.

Possibilities and Impossibilities.
Knicker—Kendall can make our navy shells cheaper.
Bocker—Well, she can't make our Secretary the Navy's chief maker.

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SHALL THE UNITED STATES INVITE EUROPE AND ASIA TO CONTROL THE DESTINIES OF THE AMERICAS?

Senator Borah Discusses the Perils That Would Flow From Abandoning Our Historic Attitude Toward the Politics of Europe and Sacrificing the Protection Afforded by the Monroe Doctrine.

From a speech delivered in the Senate, Friday, January 5, 1917.
What is the meaning of that language? But we shall have to ask when the time comes for them to make any decision as to such a thing. "Will you play up when the time comes?" It is not merely a sign manual of sovereigns or presidents that is required to make a thing like that worth while. It must also have behind it the support of the nation and the sentiment of the nation.
In other words, Mr. President, this has already in the estimation of these gentlemen passed beyond the domain of mere theory or of didactic discussion, that it is now a practical question of how far the United States are willing to go; and as Mr. Edward Grey says, they must understand that it means force in the enforcement of terms and conditions upon which the league exists. No mere words, no sentimentality about the millennium, but force is the dominant note and war will be the ultimate result. Is this what our President meant a few weeks ago when he said that the last European war in which we will not take a part?
We are now proposing to pass legislation which will commit this body to the proposition that we are in favor of entering such an alliance, an alliance controlled and dominated by the element of force in matters of peace and war. Mr. President, Professor Lowell, in an article in the last North American Review, says:
Many Americans complain that the league would involve our country in entangling alliances with foreign nations, contrary to our policy. It is not merely a sign manual of sovereigns or presidents that is required to make a thing like that worth while. It must also have behind it the support of the nation and the sentiment of the nation.
The learned professor is (as he is with all his learning, with his great knowledge of history, I would have expected him to say "probably" result in war instead of "possibly" result in war. Before Washington committed us to the doctrine of "no entangling alliances" America took part in all European wars. Had not it been for Washington's policy, had he yielded in the fatal hour when urged to form a European alliance, we would have participated in every war which has torn and tormented Europe from that hour to this.
It is this feature of this resolution covering this particular language of the act which makes it impossible for me to support the resolution. Now, I should like to ask the members who are supporting the resolution if they understand that the Senate of the United States is about to endorse the idea contained in this language? I should like to ask them if they understand that the Senate of the United States is about to endorse the proposition contained in this language to wit, that we are willing to enter into association or any form of cooperation for the purpose of protecting the small nations of Europe?
So sincerely do we believe in these things that I am sure that I speak the sentiment of the people of America when I say: When that was ascertained I have means of knowing—when I say that the United States is about to endorse the proposition to realize these objects.
What objects? The objects are: by the platform of the League to enforce peace, before which he was speaking, and make them secure against war.
He has already, in his judgment, the views of the people, and he is entering into this partnership, the association of nations, for the purpose of enforcing peace, he is carrying out the will and purpose of the people of the United States. I do not know; but I know that it is not my will, and never could be. Again, the President says:
I am sure that the people of the United States will wish their Government to move along these lines.
That is to say, carrying out the statement—
A universal association of the nations to maintain the inviolate security of the world, to prevent the outbreak of war, to settle the disputes of nations by peaceful means, and to prevent any war, either contrary to treaty or without warning, and full submission of the causes to the opinion of the world—a virtual guaranty of territorial integrity and political independence.
"Territorial integrity" and "political independence." Now, read this paragraph in connection with the paragraph in the note and in connection with Mr. Lansing's statement and the platform of the league, under whose auspices the President is speaking, and you will find nothing left to doubt. I hope the nations will understand that if they shall expect us to enter into such a program that there are some who will have to be consulted more fully before that step is taken, and that is the people upon whom will rest the burden and the shame of the sacrifice. We are involved in carrying out this new and startling program.
Senators, let us proceed further.

THE FOOD PUZZLE.
An Indorsement of Commissioner Dillon's Action.
To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Mr. Mapes is absolutely correct. Mr. Dillon is doing his best to help both producer and consumer and the politicians are trying to oust him from his position. I don't say office, but position, because he doesn't care about the office.
We, the public, are just sitting down to wait results, goodnaturedly submitting to higher prices instead of helping Mr. Dillon all we can. Oh, yes, we growl at our butcher and grocer, but that doesn't help in the least. Let us get busy and do something ourselves in connection with Mr. Dillon, who is working so hard to help us, instead of putting all responsibility on his shoulders and throwing mud to boot.
The Government demands all ingredients to be named on the outside of bottles and packages; why should it not demand cold storage eggs, which have lost part if not all of their worth, to be labelled cold storage? A short time in storage does not seriously impair the nutriment of the egg, but an indefinite period certainly does. Why should we pay the same price for less food value?

Profit and Loss in Missouri.
From the News Intelligencer.
We expect Pomp Brown to "break up" this week, for he has had so long that the oldest inhabitant can't remember how old it is. It's the rule he rode when he and Bill Rider, on old George, had the race to Frank Brown's four or five years ago to see which could get there first to see their granddaddy, who was a little old man and a buggy wheel broke in the middle. Pomp just about got the single harness fife.
John Harleyeater in Bonds.
From the Wheeling Intelligencer.
While no whiskey has been made in the State since 1914, when the state-wide prohibition law went into effect, there are still in bonded warehouses in the State 825,199 gallons of whiskey.

POST-OFFICE BUSINESS.
Reduction of Surplus by Raising Salaries Advised.
To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Postmaster-General Hays has just got rid of the surplus of the post office, which has amounted to \$1,000,000, by a reduction of letter postage. He has one cent left him raise the postage on hard working carriers and on some office employees.
There is no urgent demand for reduced letter rates, and those of us who are in the habit of sending letters to continue paying two cents a letter, if the postal employees were thereby have their salaries raised, they ought to be.
I trust that Congress will take point into consideration before it reduces the postage on the letter, to reduce the income of the department.
NEW YORK, JANUARY 6.

A Berkshire Mystery.
From the Berkshire Post.
At least one of the party failed to get on the 4:30 train Saturday. A search for them, but they did not appear.

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